THE CAUCASIAN.

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NORTH STATE MATTERS

Newsy Items Gleaned From Murphy to Manteo.

No Negro Foreman.

Wilmington, N. C., Special.—In reply to a circular issued by President Wilson, of the International Brotherhood Maintenance of Way Employes, to the striking roadway employes of the Atlantic Coast Line, General Manager John R. Kenly, of the Atlantic Coast Line, issued another circular, denying most emphatically that a negro section foreman has been put in charge of District No. 9, near Fayetteville, to succeed one of the strikers. Mr. Kenly says it has always been the policy of the Coast Line to appoint as section foreman and other foremen from the ranks of its deserving and competent white men and that the policy will be continued. The strike on the first division appears thus far to have been a fiasco.

Wanted a Receiver.

An effort has been made by K. S. Finch, formerly of North Carolina, now living in New York, a stockholder, to have a receiver appointed for the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad. The State will fight the application vigorously.

Tar Heel Items.

The counsel for Rufus Robertson, charged with being responsible for the death of Herbert Hasten, submitted a verdict of manslaughter at Winston Monday, and it was accepted by Solicitor Graves and Judge Allen. Mr. C. B. Watson, who made a report to the court for the counsel, stated that the deceased and the prisoner were drinking at the time of the difficulty. Hasten was stabbed and carried to a barn near Kernersville, where he was left by Robertson. The wounded man was taken to the hospital at Winston next day, and he died a few days later.

The entire family of Henry Sells, six in all, were poisoned Friday at their home in Rowan county by eating bread made from flour said to contain arsenic. Flour taken from the top of the sack was in good condition, but the sack was later emptied out into a wooden bucket, and bread made from that which was in the bottom of the sack was found to contain large quantities of arsenic. It is thought the arsenic was carried to the flour by rats which had been nosing about a box of "Rough on Rats," which contained arsenic.

The executive committee of the North Carolina Bankers' Association in session in Greensboro Monday afternoon, settled upon Asheville as the place, and June 14, 15, and 16 as the time, for holding their next session. Representatives from the Chamberlain Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va., Wrightsville Beach, Winston, Hendersonville and Brevard made strong efforts to obtain the favor of the committee, but resolutions from the Chamber of Commerce of Asheville carried the day.

There came near being a serious shooting affray at Belle Haven, in Beaufort county, Saturday night. Lonnie and Calvin Hodges, brothers, became involved in a dispute in the Bishops' oyster restaurant. They had several cross words, and Lonnie Hodges drew his revolver and fired. The ball just scraped the face of Calvin Hodges. The would-be-murderer was tried before the mayor at Belle Haven and bound over to the next court. He was taken to Washington and lodged in jail.

Revenue officers, led by George W. Sheek, deputy collector, made a big haul in the South Mountains the first of the week. A complete moonshine outfit and 1,300 gallons of beer were captured and destroyed. Two men, Cam Franklin and John Rector, were arrested by the officers and taken to Morganton.

Rev. Dr. J. R. Howerton, chairman of the board of trustees of the Crittenton Rescue Home for Women, in Charlotte, will, within a few days, call a meeting of the trustees for the purpose of making arrangements for collecting the money pledged for the founding of the home over a year ago, and make preparations for the beginning of the building on the lot recently purchased for the purpose on the corner of Ninth avenue and North McDowell street in that city.

News was received at Winston Monday that Horton Stewart, an excellent farmer of Jefferson, Ashe county, and manager of the large estate of the late John Neal, was fatally injured a few days ago at a saw mill. While working at a saw a piece of timber flew up, striking Mr. Stewart on the head, knocking him unconscious, from which he never recovered.

William T. Harrison, of Elm City, was shot by Sam and Richard Stancil, Sunday night at nine o'clock on his farm near Stantonburg, in Wilkes county, and died next morning at eight o'clock. Sam, it is thought, fired the fatal shot, using a shot gun. Deputy Sheriff John Dildy, of Wilson, went to Stantonburg and made the arrest without trouble.

Virginia Woman Attacked By Negro.

Roanoke, Va., Special.—An unknown masked negro entered the home of E. Reed Brown near Heart City, Va., Wednesday, choked Mrs. Brown and threatened to use a stick of wood if she did not give him money. The woman screamed, wrenched herself free from the negro's grasp, and ran down stairs. The negro hurled a club after her and ran. Mrs. Brown was prostrated by the shock and her throat bears the negro's finger print. There is no clue as to the negro's identity.

INLAND WATER WAY REPORT

A Matter of Vital Importance Affecting North Carolina Commerce.

A matter of very decided interest to North Carolina transpired Tuesday when the Secretary of War transmitted to Congress the report of the examination and survey of the proposed inland water-way from Norfolk to Beaufort Inlet. This great project, in behalf of which Congressman Small has wrought so effectively, only received in a measure the approval of the engineers. The fact was set forth that there were numerous alternative locations subject to the consideration of the board of engineers, and that the route selected—via Cooper Creek, Rose Bay, Adams Creek and Beaufort Inlet—covered a total distance of about 200 miles. It is estimated that the work of constructing a 16-foot channel, as contemplated in Mr. Small's bill, would aggregate $10,000,000, and that $150,000 would have to be spent annually on maintenance. The special board of engineers, in their report submitted several months ago, estimated that the cost of the project was not out of proportion to present and prospective commerce, but the regular board for rivers and harbors, in the report made public today, expresses the opinion that it is not advisable to undertake the construction of the waterway with a channel not less than 16 feet in depth, but the belief is advanced that a channel of less depth would be a great advantage to commercial traffic and the military interests involved, and the recommendation is made that a new inquiry be made by Congress, with a view to ascertaining the cost of a channel 10 or 15 feet deep, and of suitable width. The report says it is questionable whether the protection offered by the proposed canal which would enable vessels to avoid Cape Hatteras would offset the hazards of entering between the capes of Chesapeake during stormy weather, and the expense of towage through canal and consequent loss of time. The present coast-wise commerce between North and South Atlantic ports is carried on by sailing vessels and steamers, and doubt is expressed whether any considerable number of the larger vessels would forego the advantages of ocean navigation for the restricted canal route.

Just now, while the expansion of the navy is receiving so much attention from Congress and the country, another part of the report will be read with peculiar interest. The value of the proposed water-way, for purposes of coast defense, it is stated, is undoubted, but it would by no means be considered a constant military quantity. In the days of the small navy, containing many craft built primarily for coast defense, such a water-way would have been of more value than at this time, when our naval strength is coming to be measured in battleships and armored cruisers of deep draft, capable, under some circumstances, of seeking the enemy on its own coast, and compelled to defend possessions remote from our seaboard. While the Congress will some day, encourage a scheme less pretentious, the following letter of Chief MacKenzie, of the board of engineers, would indicate that the advocates of the enterprise will have to alter present plans: "I concur in the view of the board of engineers for rivers and harbors that it is not advisable for the United States to expend $10,000,000 in constructing a channel 16 feet deep from Norfolk to Beaufort Inlet."

No Damage Allowed.

The Supreme Court on Tuesday gave a decision, Justice Day writing the opinion, in favor of the Southern Railway in the much-discussed James case. Senator Overman and Judge Avery were of counsel for the plaintiff, and only a few weeks ago made argument before the court. The case came before the court on a writ of certiorari from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The judgment was affirmed with costs and the cause was remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the western district of North Carolina. Under the decision Mrs. James cannot enforce the judgment for damages rendered by the State courts to the amount of $15,000 against the Western North Carolina Railroad, nor can Mrs. Howard realize on the $5,000 verdict.

Tragedy Follows Elopement.

Asheville, Special.—A telephone message received here Tuesday morning from Calf creek, Madison county, tells of a tragedy which occurred there Monday night. It is said that a young man named Hensley, eloped with the daughter of Tom Kess; that Kess sent word to the young folks to return to his home and upon their return last will prove fatal. After Kess had shot his daughter, inflicting injuries that will prove fatal. After Kess and shot his daughter, the young bridegroom wrenched the pistol from Kess' hand and shot his father-in-law dead.

Immigration Commissioner.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—Governor Heyward announced the appointment of Mr. E. J. Watson, now telegraph editor of The State, as commissioner of immigration under the act passed last week by the Legislature creating that office. Mr. Watson is a well known newspaper man and is now secretary of the Columbia chamber of commerce.

Elected to Congress.

New York, Special.—W. Bourke Cockran was elected a member of Congress at the special election held in the twelfth congressional district to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Mayor Geo. B. McClellan. Mr. Cockran had practically no opposition, the Republicans not having any nominee. The vote stood: Cockran, 7,939; Edward Cassidy (Social Democrat), 224; James T. Hunter (Socialist labor), 126.

MAKES AN ATTACK.

Russian Paper Neutrality Has Been Violated

SEVERELY ARRAIGNS UNCLE SAM

The Two Countries Drifting Apart—Popular Feeling in Russia Stirred Up By Certain Newspapers.

St Petersburg, By Cable—The Bourse Gazette makes a Washington dispatch saying the United States has undertaken to lay a submarine cable from the Philippine Islands to Japan, to prevent the latter's isolation in case the Russians cut the Shanghai cable, the subject of a bitter attack upon the government at Washington, "for this new evidence of its breach of neutrality," claiming that the contention of the United States "that the laying of the cable will be undertaken for the improvement of trade relations," does not clear America's skirts, and inquiring "what the Americans would say if Germany had run a cable from Kiou Chou to Port Arthur or Viadivostock."

The attitude of the United States is a subject of constant discussion in even the highest circles here, where, with the greatest regret, the fear is expressed that the two countries, without excuse, so far as Russia is concerned, seemed to be drifting apart. The recently reported cancellation of American contracts indicates how the resentment of America's supposed hostility has invaded business affairs. Popular feeling is, of course, to be largely attributed to certain of the Russian newspapers, which have suddenly turned their batteries from Great Britain to the United States and have seized every rumor to place the worst possible interpretation upon it.

Gives Payne Credit.

Washington Special.—The President Saturday sent the following letter to Postmaster General Payne:

"White House, Washington, D. C., Februry 27, 1904.

"My dear Postmaster General:

"While all the work of the Postoffice Department and the Department of Justice in connection with the postal frauds is not yet over, there is already to the credit of the departments, and therefore primarily to your credit, such an amount of substantive achievement, that I take this opportunity to congratulate you upon it. It is impossible to expect that corruption will not occasionally occur in any government; the vital point is the energy, the fearlessness, and the efficiency with which such corruption is cut and the corruptions punished. The success of the prosecutions in this case as compared with previous experiences in prosecuting government officials who have been guilty of malfeasance or misfeasance is as noteworthy as it is gratifying, and must be a source of encouragement to all men who believe in decency and honesty in public life. What has been accomplished by you, by those who worked under you in your department, and by the Department of Justice, redounds to the credit of our whole people, and is a singular triumph for the cause of popular government. If corruption goes unpunished in popular government, then government by the people will ultimately fail; and they are the best friends of the people who make it evident that whoever in public office sins against the fundamental laws of civic and social life, will be punished.

"Sincerely yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"Hon. H. C. Payne, Postmaster General."

E. F. Abell Dead.

Baltimore, Special.—Edwin Franklin Abell, president of the A. S. Abell Company, publishers of The Sun newspaper of this city, died at his residence Sunday, aged 64 years. Mr. Abell was born in Baltimore and was the oldest of eleven children of the late Arunah S. Abell, founder of The Sun, and by his death the last of the founder's sons has passed away.

Upon finishing his school studies at the age of 16, Mr. Abell entered the counting room of The Sun office. Although he always was identified with the publishing of The Sun, he had given his attention more closely to the management of his father's estate and not until the death of George W. Abell did he assume direct control of the paper. Since the death of his brother he has been the directing head of the paper's policies and views on national questions and national affairs. As director of his paper it was his fixed policy to keep his personal identity from the public gaze, and he achieved a notable success.

Plans for Fighting Yellow Fever.

Mexico City, Special.—A comprehensive plan for suppressing and preventing yellow fever in cities and towns of northeastern Mexico has been devised by Mr. Lyega, chairman of the superior board of health. The plan is to follow the course the board took last summer and take rapid action should the fever again show itself. Mosquitoes will be thoroughly destroyed. The board proposes to work in entire harmony with the health authorities in the United States and Texas. The remarkable exemption of this city from typhoid fever this year is due to improved sanitation.

The Cloth Market Quiet.

Manchester, By Cable.—The cloth market has been quiet this week. The large Eastern distributing outlets furnished few orders. Neither Calcutta nor China is disposed to buy good shirtings at quotations. Prints and fancies have been more favorably quoted and a fair week's work has been done. Purchasers of standard qualities for South America have been made.

PROSPERITY IS REAL

Southern Development No Longer a Matter of Prophecy

A MOST INTERESTING REVIEW

The Southern Bankers Furnish the Manufacturers' Record With Facts and Figures.

Baltimore, Special.—The value of the past season's cotton crop, about $650,000,000, as compared with the value, $325,000,000, of the crop of the season of 1898-99, added to the large grain crop in the South, has placed that section in better financial shape than ever before. It now has agricultural prosperity in connection with flourishing industrial interests. This is reflected in a mass of letters from Southern bankers published in last week's issue of The Manufacturers' Record in reply to inquiries made of them for their views:

(1) On the general Southern business situation present and prospective.

(2) On the improvement in agricultural conditions as tending to place the farming interests of the South on a solid basis for general prosperity, lessening their dependence upon crop liens in making the coming crops and resulting in a decrease of farmers' indebtedness on personal credit and mortgages.

The responses wer prompt and gratifying. Their general tenor is of a decidedly positive character. There is agreement of opinion that finances in the South are upon a most healthy and substantial basis. Increased banking capital is recorded, larger deposits than ever before are shown in national, State and savings banks and, at the same time, much local money is going into new industrial enterprises or into the enlargement of existing ones. Many municipalities have been infused with the spirit of progressiveness able to find expression in the general financial prosperity and on many sides are definite plans for the betterment of city properties and the improvement of streets, schools and roadways.

Prosperity in the South is no longer a matter of prophecy, writes one banker. It is an existing condition which one may see and feel on every side and it is attributed immediately to the high price for cotton received by the producer and to the immense gains made by the actual holders of spot cotton. Back of it all, though, is the wisdom gained by the farmers in the situation five or six years ago when much cotton was raised at a loss. Then the farmers were compelled to practice economy of the strictest sort in all their methods and to turn their attention to diversified crops. Compulsion in many instances had become choice, and, consequently, the opening of the season found many farmers ready to take the best advantage of the high prices of cotton. Now they are paying cash for their supplies instead of subjecting themselves to lien merchants, they have relieved themselves from their indebtedness or have reduced it to a marked degree, they are swelling the bank deposits and in some communities the dependence upon crop liens and mortgages to make the coming crop will be confined almost entirely to the negroes and to the less thrifty class of small white farmers.

A note of caution, however, is sounded here and there in reference to the tendency to spend the surplus earnings of the year in greater quantities of fertilizers and a larger number of mules, indicating the planting of a more extensive acreage, in spite of the hard lessons of adversity. But the general situation seems to be well summed up in a letter from a banker of the Middle South, who writes:

"Municipal improvements in the way of electric lights, water-works and schools are increasing in all directions, and planters and others who were willing a few years ago to live in houses without any comforts, now require all modern conveniences ,such as water, gas, electric lights, musical instruments and infact, everything that money and culture will demand. This applies to people in all walks of life, of course; however, it is in proportion to their means that these comforts are indulged in. Comparing the price of cotton in 1898—$20 to $25 per bale—with the average price received by the planter this year—not less than $65 per bale on an average—cotton seed bringing $4 to $6 per ton more than it did a year ago, I think you can set it down that the South will realize for her cotton crop and by-products, not counting the large number of bales manufactured into cloth and yarns, at least $700,000,000. It is not only cotton that we realize upon now, but every manufacturing interest that can be thought of is at present in the South and the number is being increased almost daily, giving employment to all kinds of labor. Many of these industries are carried on by families. The South has been very free from strikes and this fact commends it to those seeking new homes. Our schools are on a good basis, our people law-abiding and the right hand of fellowship is extended to every one who locates among us, with or without money, who shows a disposition to work and help build up this part of our great republic."

Roosevelt Endorsed.

Roanoke, Va., Special.—The Republicans of the Fifth Congressional district met in convention at Martinsville Friday. The Henry county delegation was contested, as there were two factions, led by G. P. Smith and J. B. Anglin. Smith stood for the State organization and was seated. Delegates were elected to the national convention, and were instructed to vote for Roosevelt.

THEIR RUSE FAILED

The Plucky Japs Went Against Hard Proposition

RECEIVED A STUNNING REPULSE

All Does Not Appear to Be Smooth Sailing to the Hopeful Hosts of the Island Kingdom.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—Reports of a Russian victory at Port Arthur were current late Wednesday afternoon and early in the evening, but the stories of the dimensions of this victory were most conflicting and confusing in character.

The most circumstantial report was that the Japanese had attempted to bottle up Admiral Starks fleet in Port Arthur by sinking two stone laden vessels at the entrance of the harbor, employing the tactics which were considered, but not executed, by the late Admiral Sampson, U. S. N., with the Merrimac at Santiago during the Spanish-American war. According to this acount two Japanese ships appeared off the harbor with a Japanese fleet behind them and ostensibly in pursuit. The Russians however, suspected a ruse, and their ships steamed out, sank the stone-ladened vessels and engaged and defeated the enemy and drove them off. The reports of the losses inflicted, however, are conflicting. All the stories include the feature of the vessels laden with stones, but, according to some versions, the Japanese fleet was convoying the two ships with a purpose of effecting a landing at Pigeon Bay, and with the failure of this preliminary maneuvre, the Russians played havoc with both the Japanese warships and the transports, sinking four of the former and two of the latter. One account gives the name of the battleship Retzivan as the vessel which particularly distinguished herself during the action by ramming and sinking one of the Japanese battleships.

Rumors of this victory were spread far and wide over the city during the early part of the evening, and the crowds which gathered in the streets, in spite of the severe cold, to discuss the news, were greatly excited. The news of the victory was accompanied by the two stories, one that after the first decisive Russian victory the Emperor would offer peace, and the other that Japan had deposed the Emperor of Corea, and formally annexed that country. Both these reports are without confirmation, and they are given simply as examples of the stories which floated about in the excited crowds.

Instead of diminishing the crowds at the admiralty and newspaper and telegraph agencies' offices kept increasing, and the excitement attained the fever point when it was definitely known that the Emperor had received a telegram giving more details and showing that the Russian victory was even greater than was at first reported. Newspaper messengers waited at the admiralty with fast horses ready to carry away the news while it was being prepared. When the sheets were finally distributed at 2.30 o'clock this morning a rush was made for the exits and the assembled officers cheered wildly and repeatedly. The crowds showed no inclination to disperse, showing that further news would be received showing the exact extent of the Russian victory.

It must be observed that in his dispatch Viceroy Alexieff does not mention the number of steamers which the Japanese tried to sink, or drive upon the Russian ships, and it is not yet known whether the four vessels the captain of the Retzivan observed going down were also laden with inflammables or whether they were warships.

The greatest praise is given to the commander of the Retzivan, and the splendid action of this American-built vessel places her name foremost on the roll of the Russian navy.

Viceroy Alexieff's dispatch was an amplification of a brief telegram received by the Emperor earlier, but which was not given out.

Later it was said that Russia sustained no losses in the engagement.

It is evident that Vice Admiral Stark no longer commands the Russian Port Arthur naval forces, Viceroy Alexieff mentioning a temporary commander of the fleet without giving any name.

Report of Russian Victory.

Paris, By Cable.—The Russian embassy here has received a communication to the effect that a Japanese squadron during the night of February 21, tried to block the entrance to Port Arthur harbor, at the same time attacking Russian warships there with torpedo boats and trying to set them on fire. The battleship Retvizen, supported by the coast batteries, repelled this attack, forced the Japanese to retire, and succeeded in sinking four of their vessels. The news of this Russian victory was posted in the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate during the sitting today and caused great enthusiasm.

Have Not Crossed Frontier.

Tokio, By Cable.—Reliable reports from northern Korea report that the Russians have not yet crossed the Yalu river. Their scouts have, it is rumored, penetrated into the country south of Wiju, but the main force still remains north of the river. The Japanese seem to be confident that the Russians are unable to assemble in sufficient force. The Russian strength north of the Yalu is variously estimated from 20,000 to 40,000 men.

EVENTS IN FAR EAST

Effort to Blockade Port Arthur Proved Ineffectual.

London, By Cable.—War correspondents and Europeans in Japan comment in amazement upon the success of Japanese officials in preserving secrecy regarding all the operations of war, and declare this conspiracy of silence is not only confined to government and service circles, but that it extends to every section of the community. All classes of people are submitting with marvelous patience to being deprived of news which they recognize is imperative to the succes of the national cause. It is undoubtedly in pursuance of this policy that no Japanese account of the Port Arthur attacks has yet been published and none is expected until Admiral Togo has completed his designs there.

In the meantime, if the report from Yin Kow of a Japanese landing near Vladivostok, which at present is based on missionary and native statements, should prove correct, a most important and new development in the Japanese operations will have been revealed, as it points to an attack on Vladivostok from which Possiet bay is a little over been beaten by the rapidly moving Japanese. The latter are said to have a large enough force to check the Russians, thus insuring the possession of Corea as soon as they are capable of making an aggressive northern movement themselves. The small bodies of mounted Russians who were scouting south of the Yalu river speedily withdrew to the northward. Storms are interfering with naval operations. The Yellow sea is swept by gales, heavy snow is falling and the weather is bitterly cold. The forces of Japanese are going to the front splendidly equipped to withstand the cold, but despite their preparations both sides will suffer much during the next 30 days.

Rochester's Big Fire.

Rochester, N. Y., Special.—The sun set Friday night with ten engines pouring streams of water on the ruins of what was practically the retail dry goods district of this city, for three out of five department stores were consumed in the day's disastrous fire, one of which, the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company was by far the largest establishment of this kind in the city, and the oldest.

Insurance men place the loss at $4,000,000. Of this amount $750,000 represents the loss on buildings, and the remainder the loss on stocks of goods and to occupants of offices. It is estimated that 2,250 people are thrown out of work by the fire.

The burned district lies on the north side of Main street, between St. Paul and Clinton avenue, north, running from St. Paul's street almost the entire length of the block. The fire started in the store of the Rochester Dry Goods Company and worked west, tak-

Washington, Special.—"Guilty as indicted" was the verdict announced by Carl Peterson, the foreman of the jury in the now famous postoffice conspiracy trials, shortly after 8 o'clock Friday night, stating at the same time that this was the verdict as to all four defendants, August W. Machen, late general superintendent of the rural free delivery division; George E. Lorenz, of Toledo, and Samuel A. and Diler B. Groff, of this city. The jury had been out nine hours, although the verdict was reached in eight hours and twenty-five minutes.

An interesting story is told of the ing but one store east of this establishment—that of the Walkover Shoe Company—and was checked in that direction. Next west was the store of the Beadle, Sherburne Company, which was destroyed, then the marble block occupied by the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, which was destroyed, and finally the thirteen-story granite building, the lower part of which also was occupied by the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, and the upper part by offices. Only the front wall of the Marble building is standing tonight. The shell of the Granite building is intact and the floors are in place, but the building was gutted.

The Sibley Lindsay & Curr Company's six-story wholesale building, together with the stables in the rear, was destroyed with all its valuable contents, this loss being placed at $1,450,000.

There were no casualties and no one was injured, except Chief Frank A. Joynes, who was struck by a flying nozzle and received some bruises.

Was a Failure.

Yin Kin, By Cable.—Native reports that the Japanese have landed at Possiet bay and subsequently undertook operations against Hunchun, and towards Kirin, have received qualified confirmation from English missionary refugees who have arrived at New Chwang. These people say the Russo-Chinese bank has removed from Kirin to Kwang Chang Tsi where commercial interests are seeking safety and defense.

This reported advance has produced consternation among the Eupropean civilians residing in the line of march.

It is reported also that the Russian government bureau at Vladivostok has withdrawn to Khabarovsk.

Possiet Bay is in Russian Manchuria, about 70 miles southwest of Vldivostok. Chunchun is on the left bank of the Tumen river and about 40 miles to the west of Possiet bay. Kirin is a big Manchurian town and lies about 220 miles inland and to the west of Possiet bay. Kwang Cheng Tsi is about 80 miles west of Kirin. Khabarovsk is about 400 miles to the north of Vladivostok, with which port it is connected by a railroad.

Fire at Newport News.

Newport News, Va., Special.—Fire of unknown origin broke out in the angle iron shed of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company's big plant Friday and totally destroyed the building, the only frame structure in the ship yeard. The fire-fighting facilities of the yard were sufficient to prevent the flames from spreading to other buildings. The total loss is estimated at $15,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

TREATY IS RATIFIED

After a Long Struggle the Friends of the Canal Are Victorious

IT WAS NOT A PARTISAN FIGHT

Democrats and Republicans Pretty Evenly Divided on the Final Vote—Ballot in Detail.

Washington, Special.—The United States Senate Tuesday, without amendment, ratified the treaty with Panama for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama by a vote of 66 to 14. The result was a foregone conclusion, and the interest in the matter was in the division of the vote on the Democratic side, which was not definitely known until the roll was called. As was expected, all the Republicans voted for the ratification or were paired that way. Three Republicans who were absent and Senator Foster, of Washington, were those who did not vote. Fourteen Democrats voted for ratification and fourteen voted against it. Two Democrats—Clarke, of Montana, and Stone, of Missouri, were paired in favor of the treaty, and three Democrats—Overman, McLaurin and Martin—were paired against it, so in the total vote 16 Democrats were for the treaty and 17 against it. The vote on the ratification treaty was as follows:

Yes: Aldrich, Alger, Allee, Allison, Ankeney, Bacon, Ball, Bard, Berry, Beveridge, Burnham, Burrows, Clapp, Clark, of Wyoming; Clark, of Arkansas; Clay, Cockrell, Cullom, Depew, Dietrich, Dillingham, Dolliver, Dryden, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster of Louisiana; Frye, Fulton, Gallinger, Gamble, Gibson, Hale, Hansbrough, Heyburn Hoar, Hookins, Kean, Kearns, Kittredge, Latimer, Lodge, Long, McComas, McCreary, McCumber, McEnery, Mallory, Millard, Mitchell, Money, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt of Connecticut; Platt, of New York; Proctor, Quarles, Scott, Simmons, Smoot, Spooner, Stewart, Tallferro, Warren, Wetmore—66.

Nays: Bailey, Bate, Blackburn, Carmack, Culberson, Daniel, Dubois, Gorman Morgan, Newlands, Patterson, Pettus, Teller, Tillman—14.

The only other vote was on the amendment offered by Senator Bacon, of Georgia, providing for an arrangement to compensate Colombia for loss of the territory of Panama. This was rejected by a vote of 24 to 49. It was a party vote on the affirmative side and also on the negative side with the exception of Mr. Gibson and Mr. McEnery, Democrats, who voted with the Republicans. Four Democrats were absent when this vote was taken and no pairs were announced for them. Some Republicans also were absent on this vote.

Senators generally commend the management of the treaty by Senator Cullom, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, who has had charge of the measure during both the plain and stormy sailing. This vote was taken much earlier than was at first anticipated, when the opponents were vigorously trying to secure enough votes to prevent ratification.

The debate in executive session was generally upon the merits of the treaty with reference to the secret papers which were sent to the Senate by the President. Senator Morgan made a set speech, which occupied the greater part of the time. Senator Culberson made comments on the secret correspondence and asserted that it showed that the "reasonable time" referred to in the Spooner act was known to have expired, both for negotiating the Hay-Herran treaty and its ratification. Senator Culberson also read from a letter addressed to Dr. Albert Shaw by the President, dated Oct. 10, 1903, in which the President said he saw no hope for the negotiation with Colombia and that he would be delighted should a revolution accur on the isthmus.

Wreck on Southern.

Bridgeport, Tenn., Special.—A southbound passenger train on the Knoxville-Asheville division of the Southern Railway, struck a rock on the track near Del Rio early Tuesday, derailing the engine, mail car, combination car and one day coach. All three cars rolled down an embankment into Pigeon river, but as far as known all passengers have been accounted for. None was seriously injured. Engineer Clark's foot was crushed and the express messenger was bruised. The express matter is under the car at the bottom of the river. The wreck occurred on a sharp curve.

Safety Switches Catch Train.

Asheville, Special.—Two freight trains, the third and fourth, Nos. 54, ran away on Saluda Mountain Tuesday night were caught by the safety switches. After running into the switches the trains were easily gotten under control and brought to a standstill. No one was hurt and no damage was done. It is said that the safety switches caught three runaway trains last month and that no damage was done in either case.

Newsy Notes.

Leopold Strouse, a member of the clothing manufacturing firm of Strouse & Brothers, of Baltimore, died Monday, aged 62, of heart failure. A valuable library in the Johns Hopkins University bears his name.

Washington, N. C., Special.—The bond issue for the public school and city improvements has been sold to Stafford & Co., of Chattanooga, Tenn.

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"LAWLESSNESS WALKED THE STATE LIKE A PESTILENCE."

GOVERNOR AYCOCK STATED IN HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS THAT UNDER, AND THEREFORE BY IMPLICATION IN CONSEQUENCE OF, FUSION RULE "LAWLESSNESS WALKED THE STATE LIKE A PESTILENCE, CRIME STALKED ABROAD AT NOONDAY, SLEEP LAY DOWN WITH ALARM AND THE SOUND OF THE PISTOL WAS MORE FREQUENT THAN THE SONG OF THE MOCKING BIRD." HOW STANDS THE CASE TO-DAY GOVERNOR? HAVEN'T THE ACTS OF THREE RED SHIRT LEGISLATURES AND MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF YOUR OWN BENEFICENT RULE PASSED INTO HISTORY SINCE YOU PROCLAIMED THE FOREGOING? WHEN YOU ARE CAVORTING OVER THE STATE WHOOPING FOR EDUCATION AND ROADS DON'T YOU HEAR OF MORE CRIMES BEING COMMITED IN NORTH CAROLINA THAN EVER BEFORE AND DO YOU CONTINUE TO ATTRIBUTE THESE TOFUSION RULE?

The result of the war now going on between Japan and Russia, the result much depends upon the one which has the most money. Considering the fact that Japan and Russia—owing to their respective situations are more on an equality than many suppose. Japan is at home, practically speaking and also has a superior navy on the grounds. Japan has a population of nearly 50,000,000, and she has a srapping spirit, and inordinate ambition. Japan has a small territory densely populated, while on the other hand Russia will have to carry on the war on under extraordinary circumstances. St. Petersburg is more than 3,000 miles from the scene of action, her troops will have to be transported over the Siberian railroad which is now being operated under many dificulties. She has an inferior navy and a part of it ice bound, Taking the two powers as they now stand, in the present strugle, the Japanese have the advantage, while Korea will be able to witness a grand display of fire works at the expense of the contending powers.

The News & Observer continues to abuse and vilify Trinity College, Rev. J. C. Massey pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, President Roosevelt and the Hamlet Hotel, and yet with all of the abuse and vilification, Trinity College has more students than ever before in the history of the College and if the News & Observer will continue its abuse there will be five hundred next year. The Tabernacle Baptist Church is crowded to overflowing and new members are added to the Church every Sunday. The Tabernacle has the largest Sunday School of any Church in the State.

President Roosevelt is still doing business at the same old stand and the chances are that he will remain there after March 4, 1905.

As for the Hamlet Hotel, it seems to be still prospering. The trains of the Seaboard Air Line will continue to dine their passengers at Hamlet, unless the News & Observer calls out the militia, or rather transfer them from New Bern as soon as they overthrow the orders of Judge Purnell and completely destroy the power of the Federal Courts.

Between Bryan and Cleveland it is a matter so plain to all those minds which have not been patented that there can be no nolo contendere as to whichever shall chance to get the Presidental nomination. One of them has run the race three times with two successes the other two times with two defeats.

Caesarism was thonght to have had its full length of run when Grant was defeated for a third term but his own party accomplished that feat. Caesarism did not nor does it now play any part in the policies of the Democratic party. A part of that party while abominating Cleveland in whatever minds they choose to essay to themselves have not failed to vote for him three times and are now ready to gulp him for the fourth time and swallow Bryans political principles in the effort. Southern business men are run to a stand-still to know where to wind their anchor in whatever way they may think they can influence the choice of a President.

The figure these sort of folks cuts is so ridiculous as to cause nobody perturbation. Cleveland Republicans and State Democrats is an anomoly that goes no further than the common office-seeker aims for in more honest methods. If Bryan could go down ignominously with the Democratic banner why cannot Cleveland consent to keep his own glory unscabborded? From the cradle to the grave it is impossible for a public man to escape some little unintentional rascality.

Saus peur goes no where in an enlightened age without a great deal of principle attached.

Both of these renowned Democratic statesmen have a full quota of principle but they propose to belong to the same party and at the same time enunciate antagonistic ideas not acceptable to any party.

The Democratic party, however does not care for a small matter like that ahd having become so accustomed to economic-political nostrums it is willing to take up any blind jack-ass and vote for him for President of this great country if "get there" looks probable.

Egotism seems to be inherent somewhere and if both of the venerated gentlemen referred to above have not overplussed themselves with it then I ask pardon of the human race. One is admitted by his nearest friends to be an ally of plutocrats the other while claiming for himself the apostleship of the masses has only a little while ago got back from among the regalia and perfumes of Royalty.

However it looks like a very bad year for political sap-suckers. The American people want a man to be safe and right and they will back him up in whatever strenuosity he may choose to develop thitherwards,

THE WAR.

War news is still meagre and uncertain. The Japs seem to know how to keep their own connsel and while the Russians claim to have inflicted damage to the Japanese fleet in Mondays bombardment of Port Arthur the public doubts. The whole world in fact outside of Russia is unanimous in the opinion that the flowery kingdom has decidedly the best of every engagement to date, and the prospect is that some startling news of a land engagement may be looked for very soon, The world stands agbast at the prospect of a possible alignment of great Brittain with Japan and China against Russia, France and possibly Germany, and should it come to that, the fortunes of the United States, it is argued, would naturally be thrown with England which would divide the naval strength of the great powers so as to shake the very foundations of the earth. We are not of those who look for such a result. And yet it is easy to see such a possibility ahead. Already Russia seems to have her "back up" against Uncle Sam for no reason that we have been able to see except that he took steps to have the scene oi carnage limited to the snallest possible area of territory. This was in the interest of humanity and the integrity of China. It is difficult to see how Russia can afford to be so extremely sensitive.

President Roosevelt, Saturday morning at 11,50, signed the proclamation putting into effect the treaty with Panama regarding the Panama Canal. It was returned to the State Department immediately, where the exchange of ratification already had taken place between Secretary Hay and Minister Bunau-Varilla, of Panama.

The proclamation is as follows:

By the President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation:

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and the republic of Panama to insure the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, was concluded and signed by their respective p enipotentiaries at Washington, on the 18th day of November, 1903, the original of which convention, being in the English language, is word for word as follows:

(Here follows the text of the treaty)

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the city of Washington, on the 26th day of February, 1904:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 26th day of February, in the ear of our Lord one [Seal] thousand nine hundred and four, and of the indenpendence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-eighth

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

JOHN HAY, Sec. of State.

JUSTICE'S LETTER.

From Union Republican.

Crime is rampant in a State that prior to the war had an excellent record, good criminal laws, faithful courts, high-toned lawyers, and a love of justice, when human life was not cheap and homes were safe.

These are the closing worfds of that part of Mr. Kingsbury's letter quoted in last week's Republican. This is the solemn truth. Before the war no State had a better record for good government, pure courts, just laws, honest juries and fair elections than North Carolina. Today under the rule of the Democratic party but few States have worse and those who have done most to produce these conditions are claiming to wonder why, and are doing all they can to muddy the waters and to keep the people from seeing the real reason.

In their efforts they remind me of a little negro girl that was walking down the street in a town I once lived in, swinging a little brush in her hand. She had hold of the little end and it broke as she swung it round and round and flew right against a window and broke about half a dozen lights. When she saw what she had done she yelled out, "who's dat flung dat brush?" She knew well enough who "flung dat brush" and so do these men know what is the matter with North Carolina for they have helped to do it. Let us trace the history of the Democratic party a little since the war and see if its very inception was not opposition to the constitution and laws of our country. In the first place who was it refused to adopt the constitution of 1865 and go back into the Union? We all know it was the Democratic party for there was not a negro or carpet-bagger that voted in these elections. * *

The next step of the Democracy was to form the kuklux under an oath bound compact to oppose the constitution and laws of the State and the United States and to do it for no other reason than that this State had been voted back into the Union. To show its utter contempt for the law this brand of Democracy dragged Outlaw from his bed at night and carried him to the county seat and hung him right under the shadow of the court-house, for no other reason than that he was a county commissioner. * * *

This was bad enough, but was not enough to show their defiance of the law, so they killed in lold blood a State Senator in the very temple of justice itself in broad open daylight and not a man has ever been called to the bar of justice to answer for either crime in a State court in North Carolina. The condition grew so bad that the Governor tried to protect life and property in the State as he had sworn to do and the Legisture immediately impeached him, drove him out of office and let him die a political outcast in a State he had given the best years of his life to serve. The next act was to pardon all these criminals who had defied the law, debauched the courts, corrupted the juries and destroyed the oath of witnesses, all of which the Democratic press applauded; the Democratic speakers defended; the Legislatnre protected and the preachers held their silence about, or if they mentioned them at all it was to approve. * * * *

To show how easy this condition was to control had the laws been enforced, the kuklux disbanded at once when the United States passed a law against them and gave the United States courts jurisdiction and began to punish them. Randolph Shotwell was convicted under this law and to show that they despised the Union and its laws, he was elected a Democratic member of the Legislature of this State at the very first election after he was released from prison. What else but a condition of crime can be expected in a State where criminals write its laws and where their execution is intrusted to those who despise law and order?

But when open defiance became dangerous then the Democratic party sought to gain its ends by fraud in elections; destroyed local self-government and made the county offices the premiums paid for election frauds. The county commissioners appointed the election officers; the election officers counted in the Democratic legislators; the Democratic legislators appointed the magistrates and the magistrates appointed the county commissioners and thus the ring was complete l, which circulated entirely above the heads of the people, upon whose taxes they fed and flourished. No matter what frauds were committed, all of these were dulv protected by the juries, for the county commissioners had and still have complete control of the jury list. But if perchance an election thief was caught and convicted the Democratic committee paid his fine and set him free, as we saw done in some eastern counties, and as was done right here when a prominent Democratic lawyer told an officer, who had a Democrat up for 18 cases of fraud in one election, to turn him loose and call on the White Man's Club and they would settle the matter. This the officer did and the man went free. The next step was the refinement of this system of corrupting elections by creating the returning boards with judicial powers. These had the power, which tney did not fail to use, to throw out township after township and thus reverse the will of the people and count their henchmen in. Another step was to give the county commissioners, created in this way, plenary powers over the bonds of the officers the people had elected. This gave them the power to refuse any bond they chose and declare the office vacant and put a Democrat in. This condition became so outrageous that the people finaliy grew tired of it and began to take more or less control of their affairs and to defy these election officers, and elected men by such majority that they dare not count them out; then they passed the law to pack the juries in certain cases and thus take his office from the legally elected officer as was done in this county. The people grew more and more restless and a new scheme of fraud must be devised. This the Democratic party was equal to and secured in a decision of our State Supreme court in the Scarboro case. This decision was the basis of and was followed by the secret circular of the Democratic chairman which destroyed voters rights by a political trick. This the people resented and drove the Democracy from power. The next resort was the red shirt bands with every form of violence from outrages on speakers to the murder of voters which finally culminated in the murder of more than two hundred innocent people in Wilmington, right where Mr. Kingsbury published a paper and helped to fan the flames of anarchy and outrage, The United States court again stepped in and then the State treasury was thrown open to the defense of every election criminal in the State and the Governor declared he would have emptied it before one should have been convicted and every Democratic paper applauded his utterance and I suppose the preachers remembered him in their prayers for it.

Just as soon as the Democracy regained power one of its first acts was to re create the returning boards which the fusionists had destroyed, also a central returning board at Raleigh, so as to take no chances. This was followed by the Amendment passed to destroy a part of the constitution of the United States and secure its adoption an act was passed to place the right of every man to register in the hands of an officer that had not been sworn. Another act was an attempt to impeach the Supreme court judges because they would not assist them in their illegal acts. Another act was to give all the fees to an officer who had a stolen office, no matter how base the fraud by which he gained the office. Another act was to repeal a part of the criminal law under which Democratic election officers had been indicted and save them from punishment, all of which was defended by every Democratic newspaper in the State and concealed from the people by every Democratic speaker under the pretense of negro domination.

With a record like this what is there to stop crime? In that wonderful sermon on the Mount, Christ said to those to whom he taught, "whosoever looketh on a woman to lust after her hath committed adultery with her already in his heart." This same rule applies to every crime, for whosoever applauds, encourages, condones or commends crime is at heart a criminal and is equally guilty with those who actually commit the crime. It is this that has made criminals at heart of a large part of the dominant part of the Democratic party. It is the political performances of church members and their open approval or by their silence in condoning this class of crimes by the pulpit that has weakened the hold of the church on the world and has brought Christianity into the most dangerous condition that has ever confronted it.

* * * * *

What else can we expect but crime and criminals when a man is made Governor because he said in a public speech, "we have ruled by force and we can rule by fraud." Aycock had competitors until he made that speech, but he had none after that. The same argument has been urged in the mention of Hon. R. B Glenn, when a correspondent of the Journal says:

There should be no halt or even temporary cessation of Democratic activity until in North Carolina, a Republican dare not show his head in the effort to take part in the government of the State. No man in the State is better equipped by experience, mental attainment, and executive ability to lead the Democrats to this final goal, than is the Hon. R. B. Glenn, of Winston-Salem,

What experience has equipped him? What mental attainments has he acquired that fits him to bring about this condition of persecution that is not possessed by every other Democrat? We all know Bob Glenn has been as mean as the average Democrat, perhaps at times meaner, but this correspondent would paint him in darker colors than many had supposed were just. In the 16th century Philip II sent the Duke of Alva with an army into the Netherlands to suppress the revolt of the Protestants. He is described as being "distinguished for cool determination and remorseless cruelty" and to carry out his plans he established a council called the "Council of Blood," and in the end boasted that he had put to death 18,000 people in the Netherlands beside those killed in battle. This correspondent would make an Alva out of the Hon. R. B Glenn, who he says has the mental attainments and the executive ability to do for North Carolina what Alva did for the Netherlands. We knew Bob Glenn was bad enough politically, but never dreamed he was as bad as this correspondent, or editor paints him, or that he would assume the role of the Alva of North Carolina. What would Graham, Reid, Swain, Manly, Morehead or any of the Governors who made North Carolina what she was before the war, have thought had some correspondent urged their nomination upon the grounds that they were mentally eqquipped or were prepared by experience to create a condition in North Carolina that would parallel the inquisition of Spain and drive every man of independence out of the State? They would have spurned such a sentiment and despised the writer.

The last feather has been laid on the camels back and the people are once more becoming aroused and are going to attend to the Democracy again this year. * * *

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The Farm and Fireside is a splendid semi-monthly paper of 24 to 32 good-sized pages, plain print and nicely illustrated.

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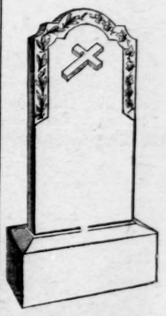

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WASHINGTON LETTER

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON Feb. 20, 1904.

The absence of eleven Senators and thirty Representatives to attend Senator Hanna's funeral does not seem to diminish Congressional activity. Still the official artificers go merrily on fashioning the weapons for the fall campaign and putting in definite shape the armor they are to wear. All the week the discussion has centered upon the Panama canal treaty and the proposition to fortify the Philippine Islands. Hardly a vulnerable point on either side has escaped attention.

Your correspondent yesterday called upon Miss Susan B. Anthony at the Shoreham, She is just eighty-four and she looks as young as twenty years ago. She said: "We are more hopeful than ever. Our ultimate success in every republic is certain." Your correspondent referred to the manly conduct of Representative Shafroth in peremptorily resigning his seat in Congress because the electorate of Colorado was tainted, and to the fact that the ballot-box stuffing had been deliberately performed by the women voters, and she said, "Yes; his conduct was fine, but there are some things about it I do not understand. I have telephoned, asking him to come up and see me this evening. The paper says that women 'repeated,' marked fraudulent ballots, padded the polling list, stuffed ballot boxes, and permitted various other election frauds. The report says they were from the Tenderloin district. Women are very imitative, especially of those they have been taught to regard as their superiors. I shall know more about this, though, after I have seen Mr Shafroth." Being asked where she hoped to extend the suffrage next, she said, "Iowa. It is a great, rich, enlightened State, and when we get the ballot there we get it everywhere." Miss Anthony did not seem much fatigued although she had been through the vociferous racket and turmoil of the week's convention here. Mr. Shafroth says the repeaters and ballot-box stuffers were mostly men.

The extraordinary conduct of Mr. Shafroth, Democrat, in quitting Congress and giving his seat to his Republican rival because he felt there had been fraud at the election from which he had inadvertently profited, created a buzz of enthusiastic compliment and admiration in the capitol. Perhaps Colorado will find some way to express her appreciation of such straightforward integrity.

The National Museum in this city will have a very choice and interesting exhibition at the St, Louis Fair of the most artistic things made by the Indians of the new world, illustrating the Indian's sense of the beautiful. While not so large as the exhibition at Chicago, it will be superior in quality. The best of all these objects having an aesthetic value, selected from the largest collection in the world, will be sent to St. Louis as an object lesson to civilized people demonstrating that the untutored Indian enjoys beautiful things and knows how to create them. The exhibit will be under the management of Prof. Holmes, and will include examples of articles in stone, wood, metal, clay, skins, textiles, and architecture. The gold ware of ancient Colombia, Mexico and Peru will be reproduced; also models, made to scale, of three temples from South Mexico. There will be a large and beautiful display of basketry. Probably there is not a white women in the United States who can make as fine a basket as an Indian woman, or weave a blanket of any kind. Hand-weaving, which might be profitable and useful as well as artistic, appears to be lost art, save among Indians. There ought to be a simple hand-loom in every home, where a small rugs, sofa-cushions, pieces for upholstering, borders for portieres, and other bits of art stuff could be manufactured. It is thought that when the public sees what the Indian can do by hand aided by very simple appliances, there will be a desire to accomplish similar results.

In his last message to Congress the President recommended promotion by selection, in the army, on the ground that the best men could thus be kept at the head. But the General Staff of the Army has uuanimously vetoed the proposition, being of opinion that such selections by the President without regard to rank would create too much discontent among officers in the line of promotion.

Rev. Cortland Myers of Brooklyn, N. Y., was in this city recently addressing the Y. M. C. A. After returning home he said that he shook hands with the Prasident while here; and he fervently added: "I do not think I have washed that hand with soap since. I do not think I will ever lose the memory of that clasp. I would like to take that splendid grip with me out of this world into the next." Is this an effort to bear the soap market?

Lawyers can sometimes save the life of a rich man, but the doctors do not appear to be so fortunate.—Durham Herald.

FROM OUR EXCHAGES.

Some Squibs of Interest we Have Gathered With our Paste-pot and Shears.

The fortune of the late Senator M. A. Hanna is estimated at between $3,000,000 and $5,000,000.

Sixty-two of the foremen and laborers engaged on the two million dollar plant of the Dan River Power and Manufacturing Company, in course of construction a mile above Danville, Va., have been arrested for laboring on Sunday.

"I suppose, Jerry," the eminent stateman said, looking through his pocketbook for a new dollar bill, "like a lot of other people nowadays you would rather have clean money." "Oh, that's all right, senator," said the cabman, "I don't care how you made your money,"

Ida.—"I don't think Mr. Smart believes my handkerchiefs are linen."

May.—"Why not?"

Ida.—"I told him that I had my pin money wrapped in my handkerchief and lost it. He said there was a great deal of money lost in cotton these days.

Teacher—Johnny, what did you beat Willie Brown for?

Johnny—Didn't you tell us the other day that it was more blessed to give than to receive?

Teacher—Yes.

Johnny—Well. I either had to give that kid a lickin' or receive one.

"It does not always pay to be too smart," said a lawyer. "At our boarding house a new waitress was employed.

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We are in receipt of a copy of the Virginia and North Carolina Southern Almanac for 1904, published by the Hill Directory Company, Richmond, Va. The weather forecasts are second to none published. There is a full list of all the Courts in Virginia and North Carolina, giving their times of meeting, together with much other useful information of a general nature. This Almanac can be had by sending 7 cents to the pubjishers.

MORE RIOTS.

Disturbances of strikers are not nearly as grave as an individual disorder of the system. Overwork, loss of sleep, nervous tension will be followed by utter collapse, unless a reliable remedy is immediately employed. There's nothing so efficient to cure disorders of the Liver or Kidneys as Electric Bitters. It's a wonderful tonic, and effective nervine and the greatest all around medicine for run down systems, It dispels Nervousness, Rheumatism and Neuralgia and expels Malaria germs. Only 50c, and satisfaction guaranteed by all druggists.

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A remarkable case comes to light at Elizabeth, W. Va. An old man there by name of G. W. Roberts had long suffered with incurable cancer. Everybody believed his case hopeless until he used Electric Bitters and applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The treatment cured him completely. Now everybody who knows of it is investigating Electric Bitters. It exerts a mighty power to expel biliousness, Kidney and Liver troubles and it's a wonderful tonic for rundown systems. Don't fail to try it. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by all Druggists.

TRAGEDY AVERTED,

"Just in the nick of time our little boy was saved" writes Mrs. W. Watkins of Pleasant City, Ohio. "Pneumonia had played sad havoc with him and a terrible cough set in besides. Doctors treated him, but he grew worse every day. At length we tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and our darling was saved. He's now sound, and well." Everybody ought to know, it's the only sure cure for Coughs, Colds and all Lung diseases. Guaranteed by all druggists. Price 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free.

A Birthday!

We read in the Newe & "Disturber" that on the 22nd of February "the first incident of the day was an effort by Mr. Williams, the minority leader to secure an adjournment on account of the anniversary of Washington's birthday. His various motions looking to this end were voted down." To my mind this was the proper thing to do. If not so, then we should celebrate the anniversity of the birth day of Lincoln and of Grant in the opinion of some, and of Lee and Jackson in the opinion of others and of Jeff Davis also. But by what authority do the servants of the people receiving a per diem for their work adjourn on the anniversary of any man's birth.

If a member die then the rule has been to adjourn and properly too, out of respect to his memberrhip. To this there is a limitation. To the other nopp. By some legislators of late it seems their first and highest duty is a prompt adjournment in observance of the anniversary of the dead, and next to exploit the living by finding new subjects for taxation, and the issuing of bonds that they may fasten burdens upon those who are to come after us. The action of the house in respect to the minority leaders various motions is refreshing to sensible people.

H. P. HARRELL.

Cured

At 70 of Heart Disease Contracted

During Civil War—Veteran Grateful.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Effected Cure.

Heart disease is curable, but in people of advanced age it does not readily lend itself to ordinary treatment. There is, however, hope for all sufferers in Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, which we know from watching hundreds of cases and from the letters of grateful sufferers, will cure where all else has failed. It is not only a wonderful cure for weak and diseased hearts, but it is a blood tonic, a regulator of the heart's action and the most effective treatment ever formulated for improving the circulation of the blood.

"During the Civil war I contracted heart disease, and in 1896, while living in the grand old town of Lexington, Va., I grew so much worse, I left there with my wife to visit my sister-in-law, Mrs. T. A. Kirby, at Roanoke, Va. While I said nothing to anyone I never expected to live to return to the dear old town. On reaching Mrs. Kirby's she insisted I should try Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. I procured a few bottles of it, also the Nervine and Tonic. After using one or two bottles, I could see no improvement, and I despaired of ever being better, but my faithful wife insisted on keeping it up, which I did. Improvement soon began in earnest and I took in all fifteen or sixteen bottles. I was restored to perfect health and while I am 70 years old, I am comparatively a boy. You sir, are a benefactor, and I cheerfully recommend Dr. Miles' Heart Cure to suffering humanity."—J. L. SLAUGHTER, Salem, Va.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bottle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

TO SUBSCRIBERS!

Don't you want a good literary magazine for yourself and family to read? If so, you can secure PEARSON'S MAGAZINE for one year together with THE CAUCASIAN for one year for $1.50. The price of PEARSON'S MAGAZINE is $1.00 per year, or 10 cents per copy, and cannot be secured for less anywhere. This offer applies to old subscribers that pay up and renew, as well as to the new subscribers. Any of our readers that would like to have "Janice Meredith," a beautiful story of the Revolution, by Paul Leicester Ford, can secure it with THE CAUCASIAN and PEARSON'S MAGAZINE one year for the small sum of $1.99. The price of "Janice Meredith" alone is $1.50 at all bookstores. If you wish to take advantage of this offer, send in your subscription at once, as the offer may be withdrawn at any time.

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Southern Railway Special Rates.

Raleigh to Atlanta, Ga. and return plus 25 cents account Department of Superintendents National Educational Association, Tickets on sale Feb. 21st and 22nd, final limit Feb. 27th.

An extension of limit can be obtained on payment of a fee of 50 cents, good returning until March 31st.

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For full particulars Pullman, reservations, etc., call on any agent Southern Railway or address,

T. E. GREEN, C. T. A.,
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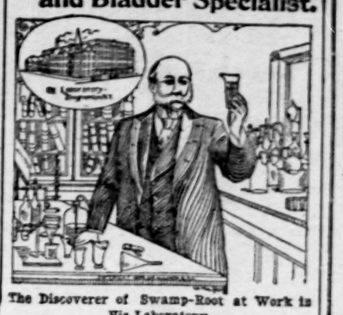

The Discoverer of Swamp-Root at Work in His Laboratory.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell Then the richness of the blood—the albumen—leaks out and the sufferer has Bright's Disease, the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root** the new discovery is the true specific for kidney, bladder and urinary troubles. It has cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases, after all other efforts have failed. At druggists in fifty-cent and dollar sizes. A sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling about Swamp-Root and its wonderful cures. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. and mention this paper.

In the Athens cemetaries graves are rented for a term of years, just like the habitations of the quick. Only the wealthy own burial lots. This is invariably an evidence of wealth or aristocracy. The poor seldom dream of buying a lot or tomb. Such purchase would be deemed among them an unnecessary luxury. At the end of the term for which a grave is rented the bones are dug up, placed in a bag, labeled with the same and date, and deposited in a general receptacle.—McCall's Magazine.

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$23 20.—Raleigh to Pensacola, Fla., and return account of Mardi Gras Carnivals. Tickets on sale February 9th to 15th, inclusive, final return limit February 20, 1904. By depositing ticket and paying fee of fifty cents extension of limit may be obtained to March 5, 1904.

For further particulars call on any agent of the Southern Railway or address T. E. Green, C. T. A., Raleigh, N. C.

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No. 66.

11:35 a. m. "SEABOARD MAIL" for Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. Connects at Richmond with C. & O. for Cincinatti, Chicago and St. Louis, at Washington with Penna, B. & O. for all points.

No. 57. SOUTHBOOND.

4:15 a. m. "SEABOARD EXPRESS" for Charlotte, Atlanta, Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Tampa and all points south and southwest.

No. 41.

4:00 p. m. SEABOARD LOCAL MAIL for Charlotte, Atlanta and all local points, Connects at Atlanta for all points south and southwest.

No. 27.

7:10 p. m. "SEABOARD MAIL" for Southern Pines, Pinehurst, Atlanta, Columbia, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa and all points south and southwest.

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We do not know the word failure—never have and never will. The educated and higher classes are the ones we want to reach. We reach men and women in all walks of life. Men and women, who to-day are before the public as national characters have had our confidence and the benefit of our experience. It is a 20th century product, one that will be more appreciated the more it is tried.

"Fresh from the bath and as good as she looks." This old saying describes our clients to a T. We have a VITALIZER—not a patent medicine. It tones the system, centralizes weaknesses of all descriptions—makes an even temperature all over the body and in fact it makes a new man and woman. Radios will within a few years be a part of every hospital and surgical institution of our land. No germ can stand the force of contract with this new discovery. Rheumatism and debility flee before it. The mighty force of the turbulent waters of Niagara, are in comparison with this new product as an old fashioned CANDLE is to RADIUM.

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From the far West comes the unsolicited response, "A God-send to humanity."

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SOUTHERN R. R.

In effect Jan. 11th, 1904.

This condensed schedule is published as information and is subject to change without notice to the public.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH, N. C.

2.00 a. m. No. 111 daily for Greensboro and local points. Carries Pullman sleeper Raleigh to Greensboro, connecting at Greensboro with train No. 33, "Florida Express," for Charlotte, Columbia Savannah and Jacksonville Pullman sleeper to Jacksonville, Port Tampa, and Agusta, connections for all points in Florida. No. 37, "Washington and Southwestern Limited," solid Pullman train drawing room sleepers, N. Y. to New Orleans and Memphis, connection is also made for Winston-Salem, Wilkesboro, Danville and local stations.

5:25 a. m. No. 112, daily for Goldsboro and local stations connecting at Goldsboro with Atlantic Coast Line for Wilmington, N. C., Wilson, N. C., Tarboro, N. C.., Norfolk, Va., and immediate stations, also at Goldsboro with Atlantic and North Carolina Railway for Kinston, N. C., Newberne, N. C., and immediate stations.

8.40 a. m. No. 107 daily for Greensboro and local stations, connects at Durham for Oxford, Henderson, Keysville and Richmond. At University Station for Chapel Hill, daily except Sunday. At Greensboro with train No. 36, "U. S. Fast Mail," for Washington and all points North; Pullman drawing-room sleepers to New York and Richmond. Close connection for Winston Salem, Mocksville and local stations with train No. 7 for High Point, Salisbury, Charlotte and local stations.

10:30 a. m. No. 108, daily for Goldsboro and all local points; connects at Selma for Wilson, Rocky Mount and all Eastern North Carolina points. At Goldsboro for Wilmington, Kinston, New Burn, N. C. and Norfolk, Va., where close connection is made with Chesapeake Line for Baltimore and all other outgoing steamers.

3:25 p. m. No. 135, daily for Greensboro and immediate stations; connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville, Keysville daily except Sunday. At University Station for Chapel Hill daily except Sunday At Greensboro with train No. 29 for Columbia, Augusta, Savannah, Charleston, Jacksonville Pullman and first class coaches Washington to Jacksonville, Fla. No. 35 "U. S. Fast Mail" for Atlanta and all points south and southwest, Pullman drawing room sleepers to Birmingham and New Orleans, day coaches Washington to New Orleans, also with north bound trains No. 34 and 38 for Washington and all points north. Pullman drawing room sleepers and observation car to New York; connection is also made at Greensboro for Winston-Salem and at Salisbury to Memphis.

4.50 p. m, No. 136 daily for Goldsboro and local stations.

C. H. Ackert, General Manager.
W. A. Turk, Pass. Traft Manager.
S. H. Hardwick, G. P. A., Washington, D. C.
R. L. Vernon, T. P. A., Charlotte.
T. E. Green City Ticket Agent. office in Yarborough House Build-Raleigh, N. C,

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By special arrangements we have decided to continue the offer of Pearson's Magazine, a good one dollar magazine, and The Caucasian one year for $1.25. This offer will hold good for month of September only.

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Tampico expects to be the chief Mexican harbor before long. It is twelve hours distant from the capital by train, and its waters are deep enough for the largest vessels and fully protected against storms.

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When we introduced Billion Dollar Grass three years ago, little did we dream it would be the most talked of grass in America, the biggest, quick, hay producer on earth, but this has come to pass.

Agr. Editors wrote about it, Agr. College Professors lectured about it, Agr. Institutes Orators talked about it, while in the farm home by the quiet fireside, in the corner grocery, in the village postoffice, at the creamery, at the depot, in fact wherever farmers gathered, Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass, that wonderful grass, good for 5 to 14 tons per acre, and lots of pasture besides, is always a theme worthy of the farmer's voice.

A. Walford, Westlore Farms, Pa., writes: "I have 60 acres in Salzer's Alfalfa Clover. It is immense. I cut three crops this season and have lots of pasture besides."

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In Finland reindeer are worth $7.50 a head. A reindeer can travel about 130 miles a day.

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Than whom there is no better Potato Expert in the Country, says, "Salzer's Earliest Potato is the earliest of 38 earliest sorts, tried by me, yielding 464 bu. per acre." Salzer's Early Wisconsin yielded for the Rural New Yorker 736 bu. per acre. Now Salzer has heavier yielding varieties than above. See Salzer's catalog.

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and this notice to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive lots of farm seed samples and their big catalog, which is brim full of rare things for the gardener and farmer, easily worth $100.00 to every wide-awake farmer. [A.C.L.]

It describes Salzer's Teosinte, yielding 160,000 lbs. per acre of rich green fodder, Salzer's Victoria Rape, yielding 60,000 lbs. of sheep and hog food per acre, together with Salzer's New National Oats, which has a record of 300 bu. per acre, in 30 States, so also full description of Alfalfa Clover, Giant Incarnat Clover, Alsike, Timothy and thousands of other fodder plants, Grasses, Wheat, Speltz, Barley, etc.

It's a pity that a miser who has money to burn can't take it with him when he dies.

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Many a well informed woman has her servant girl to thank for it.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

A woman would rather be idolized than understood.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Strong is the man who knows his weakness.

JUNE TINT BUTTER COLOR makes top of the market butter.

Planets revolve, but shooting stars are not necessarily revolvers.

Why Do We Die?

Vital statistics classified show the respiratory organs to be the feeble point in man. Diseases of the lungs are out of all proportion in fatality. Take Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein for coughs, colds and consumption.

At druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 a bottle.

Mrs. Haskell, Worthy Vice Templar, Independent Order Good Templars, of Silver Lake, Mass., tells of her cure by the use of

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: Four years ago I was nearly dead with inflammation and ulceration. I endured daily untold agony, and life was a burden to me. I had used medicines and washes internally and externally until I made up my mind that there was no relief for me. Calling at the home of a friend, I noticed a bottle of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** My friend endorsed it highly and I decided to give it a trial to see if it would help me. It took patience and perseverence for I was in bad condition, and I used **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** for nearly five months before I was cured, but what a change, from despair to happiness, from misery to the delightful exhilarating feeling health always brings. I would not change back for a thousand dollars, and your Vegetable Compound is a grand medicine.

"I wish every sick woman would try it and be convinced."—MRS. IDA HASKELL, Silver Lake, Mass. Worthy Vice Templar, Independent Order of Good Templars.

When a medicine has been successful in more than a million cases, is it justice to yourself to say, without trying it, "I do not believe it would help me"?

Surely you cannot wish to remain weak, and sick and discouraged, exhausted with each day's work. You have some derangement of the feminine organism, and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you just as surely as it has others.

Mrs. Tillie Hart, of Larimore, N. D., says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: I might have been spared many months of suffering and pain if I had known of the efficacy of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** a few months sooner, for I tried many remedies without finding anything which helped me before I tried the Vegetable Compound. I dreaded the approach of the menstrual period every month, as it meant much suffering and pain. Some months the flow was very scanty and others it was profuse, but after I had used the Compound for two months I became regular and natural, and so I continued until I felt perfectly well, and the parts were strengthened to perform the work without assistance and pain. I am like a different woman now, where before I did not care to live, and I am pleased to testify as to the good your Vegetable Compound has done for me." Sincerely yours, MRS. TILLIE HART, Larimore, N.D.

Be it, therefore, believed by all women who are ill that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the medicine they should take. It has stood the test of time, and it has hundreds of thousands of cures to its credit. Women should consider it unwise to use any other medicine.

Mrs. Pinkham, whose address is Lynn, Mass, will answer cheerfully and without cost all letters addressed to her by sick women. Perhaps she has just the knowledge that will help your case—try her to-day—it costs nothing.

WHY UPSET YOUR STOMACH With Nauseous Cathartics
To Cure Your Headache?
Take CAPUDINE. It Cures
Immediately—while you wait—and has no bad effects on the Stomach. IT IS LIQUID. Cures Colds Also. 10, 25 and 50c a bottle.

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Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

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So. 9.

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Farm Topics

CUTTING COMBS OF POULTRY.

In many poultry papers the advice is being given to cut the combs of such breeds as Leghorns to prevent them from freezing. It seems to the writer, who confesses that he was weak enough to try this plan, that the "cure was worse than the disease." It is true, our fowls had no trouble with frozen combs after they were cut, but for many weeks the birds were dumpy and failed to lay; besides, we lost three valuable hens by the practice. The conclusion was reached that if we could not afford to build our houses that we could keep the combs from freezing, we would give up Leghorns and breed fowls with small combs. It is quite possible to keep the combs from freezing, even in the coldest climates, with some trouble, of course, but if the birds are not worth this trouble, they are not worth keeping.

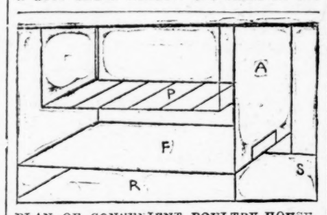
ROOT CROPS FOR COWS.

While there is no question about the value of root crops for cows it must not be considered that they may constitute any considerable portion of the ration. That is, because rot crops are fed several times weekly there ought not to be any material cutting down of the grain or roughage ration. The root crop will assist the milk flow, but their main value is for regulating the bowels and furnishing that variety in the ration which is needed to keep up the appetite.

In feeding carrots, mangles and like roots it is an excellent plan to feed them by themselves one time and then when they are given again cut them into pieces of proper size, not so small that the animal is likely to choke, and sprinkle them with a little bran in which a trifle of oil meal has been mixed. This adds spice, as it were, to the ration which the cows will appreciate.—Indianapolis News.

A FARM POULTRY HOUSE.

The picture shows a very convenient poultry house. The scratching shed, S, should have at least one window, which should be large enough so as to throw a very strong light in the inside. The house proper should have a door and a window the same as the



PLAN OF CONVENIENT POULTRY HOUSE.

scratching shed. This is a convenient plan for a poultry house, and by varying its length it can be made large enough for a good many fowls. In the cut, P shows the perches, F the floor, R scratching room under poultry house, A the partition between the house and shed.—R S.

TO MAKE HENS LAY.

A great deal of trouble is found to get good results in the egg industry. If one would have hens lay well in cold weather, a warm breakfast should be given them in the morning as soon as the fowls come from the roost. Mix boiled vegetables with corn meal, oat meal, bran or shorts. Give as much variety as possible; season all soft food with salt and pepper. At noon scatter a few handfuls of buckwheat—or wheat—in the place where they exercise. At night give them plenty of meat or scraps—something to take the place of the bugs they get in the summer. Liver is a good thing to give them, cut into fine pieces. Fowls need drink in cold weather, and, when water or milk cannot be kept by them, clean water should be supplied twice a day. Raw or crushed bones three times a day will go far in inducing them to lay well. Supply them with gravel or crushed oyster shell. If careful attention in this way is given to your fowls, the egg basket will be kept well filled during winter months.—Louise Wood, in The Epitomist.

FARM NOTES.

Do not cross the different breeds haphazard.

Dirty pails are a common cause of sick calves.

Keeping an account of the milk yield and its test is the only way that a cow's value can be positively known.

English farmers give fat bacon or butter fat to cattle badly constipated or with impaction. One veterinary says fat bacon boiled with onions gives prompt relief and lard, butter or tallow give greater relief than vegetable oils, but he cannot tell why it is so.

When an animal has the scours it indicates indigestion in some form. It is not desirable to attempt to give medicine unless you know the cause of the difficulty, and the safest remedy is to diet the animal. A warm mash of bran, twice a day, with no other food, will sometimes affect a cure.

Red Light Signals.

Harbin, Manchuria, By Cable.—Everything is quiet here and at Pograntschnaya. Signals made with red lights have been seen on the hills near the Gherountchou line, but they disappear upon the approach of Russian scouts. It is reported from Nadochi that a Russian sentinel stationed near a small tunnel was fired upon. He returned the shot, but did not hit his man. Armed persons in disguise have appeared near Datsan, just over the frontier.

George Washington of Mexico.

President Diaz of Mexico, the George Washington of that republic, has reached the age of 73 years with vigor only slightly impaired after his long life of unusual activity. He will probably remain president of Mexico as long as he lives, or, at any rate, as long as he wants to. He has expressed a desire to give up public life after service of fully half a century.

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IN EFFECT JAN. 11, 1904.

SOUTHWARD.

	Daily No. 57	Daily No. 27.
Lv. NY., P. R. R.,	12 55 pm	12 10 am
Lv. Philadelphia	3 25 pm	7 20 am
Lv. Baltimore	5 40 pm	9 34 am
Lv. Wash., W. S. Ry.	7 35 pm	10 46 am
Lv. Richmond, S.A.L.	11 00 pm	2 15 pm
Lv. Petersburg	11 40 pm	2 52 pm
Lv. Norlina	1 57 am	5 10 pm
Lv. Henderson	2 25 am	5 41 pm
Lv. Raleigh	4 15 am	7 10 pm
Lv. Southern Pines	6 20 am	9 05 pm
Lv. Hamlet	7 35 am	10 10 am
Lv. Columbia	9 50 am	1 20 am
Ar. Savannah	2 20 pm	4 45 am
Ar. Jacksonville	7 00 pm	9 00 am
Ar. St. Augustine	9 15 pm	10 50 pm
Ar. Tampa	6 05 am	6 35 pm

	No. 38	No. 41.
Lv. N. Y., N.Y.P.& N.	7 55 am	8 25 pm
Lv. Philadelphia	10 16 am	11 05 pm
Lv. N. Y., O.D.S.S.Co	3 00 pm	
Lv. Baltimore, B. S.P.Co.		6 30 pm
Lv. Wash., N.&W.S.B.		6 30 pm
Lv. Portsmouth, S. A. L.	9 30 am	9 25 am
Lv. Weldon	12 12 am	11 55 pm
Lv. Norlina	1 59 am	1 40 pm
Lv. Henderson	2 25 am	2 10 pm
Lv. Raleigh	4 15 am	4 00 pm
Lv. Southern Pines	6 20 am	6 16 pm
Lv. Hamlet	7 35 am	10 40 pm
Lv. Wilmington		3 10 pm
Ar. Charlotte	10 08 am	10 45 pm
Lv. Chester	10 30am	1 10 am
Lv. Greenwood	12 33 pm	3 53 am
Lv. Athens	2 50 pm	6 35 am
Ar. Atlanta ‡	3 55 pm	8 30 am
Ar. Augusta, C. & W. C.	5 20 pm	
Ar. Macon, C. of Ga..	7 20 pm	11 10 am
Ar. Montg., A.&W.P.	9 20 pm	6 25 pm
Ar. Mobile, L. & N.	2 55 am	
Ar. N. Orleans, L. & N.	7 15 am	
Ar. Nash., N.C.& St.L.	6 40 am	6 55 pm
Ar. Memphis	3 45 pm	8 45 am

NORTHWARD

	Daily No. 32	Daily No. 33
Lv. Mem., N.C.& St.L.	12 45 noon	8 00 pm
Lv. Nashville	9 20 pm	9 30 am
Lv. New Or., L. & N.,	8 15 pm	
Lv. Mobile, L. & N.	12 40 am	
Lv. Montg., A.&W.P	6 55 am	1 00 pm
Lv. Macon, C. of Ga.	8 00 am	4 20 pm
Lv. Augu., C. & W. C.	10 10 am	
Lv. Atlanta, S.A.L.	12 00 noon	8 00 pm
Ar Athens	2 57 pm	11 23 pm
Ar Greenwood	5 15 pm	1 56 am
Ar. Chester	7 17 pm	4 06 am
Lv. Charlotte	7 25 pm	5 01 am
Lv. Wilmington	10 pm	
Lv. Hamlet	10 30 pm	7 30 pm
Lv. South. Pines	11 15 pm	8 30 am
Lv. Raleigh	1 20 am	11 00 am
Lv. Henderson	2 48 am	12 37 pm
Lv. Norlina	3 30 am	1 40 pm
Lv. Weldon	5 05 am	3 00 pm
Ar. Portsmouth	7 50 am	5 30 pm
Ar. Wash., N.& W.S.B.		6 55 am
Ar. Balti., B.S.P.Co.		6 30 am
Ar. N. Y., O.D.S.S.Co		5 00 pm
Ar. Phil., N.Y.P.&N	5 46 pm	5 10 am
Ar. New York	8 15 pm	8 00 am

	No. 50	No. 66
Lv. Tampa, S. A. L. Ry.	8 20 pm	8 50 am
Lv. St. Augustine	7 30 am	6 20 pm
Lv. Jacksonville	9 00 am	7 50 pm
Lv. Savannah	1 15 pm	12 10 am
Lv. Columbia	6 55 pm	5 30 am
Lv. Hamlet	10 30pm	8 50 am
Lv. South. Pines	11 15 pm	9 35 am
Lv. Raleigh	1 20 am	11 35 am
Lv. Henderson	2 48 am	1 00 pm
Lv. Norlina	3 23 am	1 50 pm
Lv. Petersburg	5 27 am	4 02 pm
Ar. Richmond	6 10 am	4 55 pm
Ar. Wash., W.S.Ry.	9 50 am	8 36 pm
Ar. Baltimore, P.R.R.	11 25 am	11 25 pm
Ar. Philadelphia	1 40 pm	2 56 am
Ar. New York	4 15 pm	6 30 am

Note.—† Daily, except Sunday.
‡ Central Time. § Eastern Time. [B.P.]
Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping cars on all through trains, New York to Atlanta, Jacksonville and Tampa. Tickets on sale to all points, Pullman reservations made upon application to any Ticket Agent of this Company, or at the

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WORLD'S FAIR TOPICS.

Cincinnati Day at the World's Fair will be May 24.

Maine will make a big display of apples at the World's Fair.

The Government of Ecuador has decided to participate officially in the St. Louis Exposition.

A band tournament will be held at the World's Fair beginning September 12 and ending September 17.

Forty carloads of building material have arrived at the World's Fair grounds for the Oregon building.

Thomas Smith, the American Vice-Consul at Moscow, has been appointed World's Fair Commissioner to Russia.

N. G. W. Lagerstedt has been named Commissioner General of the Royal Swedish Commission to the World's Fair.

The appropriation for the municipal exhibit of New York City at the World's Fair has been increased to $35,000.

A novel restaurant at the World's Fair will be one with the walls of the building made of glass tanks in which fishes will swim.

Boston will erect in the Model street at the World's Fair a shelter house costing $10,000. It will be a replica of the one in South Park.

The Italian Minister of Marine has assigned two Government transports, the Garigiano and Volta, to convey the Italian exhibits to the World's Fair.

Nearly 50,000 pieces of odd and rare money, representing millions of dollars, are stored in vaults of a St. Louis trust company preparatory to being placed on exhibition at the World's Fair.

The gold cup which Mrs. Langtry received when she won one of the great races at Ascot, England, some years ago, will be exhibited in the trophy room of the physical culture building at the World's Fair.

Saved from Disaster.

The Chinese, if superstitious, are adroit. It was in a naval battle when a Chinese vessel was threatened with disaster. Suddenly a spirit appeared and the enemy was destroyed. "To whom am I indebted for this supreme favor?" asked the polite captain. "I am the Spirit of the Target," replied the savior, "and when you were young you often fired at me, but you never hit me. Hence the favor I bestowed."

LABOR WORLD.

At Rio Janeiro, Brazil, the strike of sailors and dockers has ended.

British labor unions are making efforts to abolish the strike and to substitute some form of arbitration.

More than 1500 men in the building trades at Paterson, N. J., who have been locked out for over a month, have returned to work.

Fourteen labor bills have been drawn by the New York State Federation of Labor, to be presented to the Legislature this session.

Wages of iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, England, have been reduced two per cent., dating from January 1.

Representative York, of Columbus, Ohio, has withdrawn his bill which provides that societies and unorganized bodies can be sued.

Women employed in the manufacture of ready-made clothing at Boston, Mass., have been organized as a union under the United Garment Workers.

Special Agent Stewart, of the United States Labor Department, estimates that there are now 3,000,000 men enrolled in American labor organizations.

During the past year there was a net gain of 366 unions in the United Mine Workers of America, making a total of 2322 unions in twenty-three districts.

There recently has been organized a union of unemployed, to be known as the National Workers' Union. Its object is to bring the unemployed in touch with employers.

On January 1, 1903, there were 120,000 union men and women in Chicago. On the first of the present year the membership numbered 224,000.

Of the $676,023,592 wages paid by railways of the United States, two per cent. goes to general officers, fifteen per cent. to other officers and eighty-three per cent to the other employes.

Educators Visits Tuskegee.

Tuskegee, Ala., Special.—Seventy-five of the delegates of the Atlanta meeting of the superintendents of the National Educational Association at Atlanta visited Tuskegee Institute Friday and inspected the institution During the afternoon they gathered in the chapel to hear the singing of the students, and addresses were made by a number of prominent Northern educators. Among the speakers were Dr. S. Dutton, of the Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York, and Superintendent T. M. Balliet, of Springfield, Mass.

Washington, Special.—Secretary Hay and Minister Bunau-Varilla at 10:30 o'clock Friday forenoon exchanged ratifications of the Panama canal treaty at the State Department. At 11:50 o'clock the President signed the proclamation putting the treaty into effect. As soon as the proclamation was signed it was returned to the State Department. The cabinet was not in session when the proclamation reached the White House from the State Department. Secretary Loeb took the document to the President and he signed it immediately. The proclamation is purely formal document.

It doesn't take very much of a philosopher to draw moral deductions from the misfortunes of others.

10,000 Plants For 16c.

This is a remarkable offer the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., makes. They will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow

1,000 fine solid Cabbages,
2,000 delicious Carrots,
2,000 Blanching, nutty Celery,
2,000 rich, buttery Lettuce,
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This great offer is made in order to induce you to try their warranted seeds—for when you once plant them you will grow no others, and

ALL FOR BUT 16C. POSTAGE,

providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them 20c. in postage, they will add to the above a package of the famous Berliner Cauliflower. [A.C.L.]

The most costly chair in existence belongs to the Pope. It is of silver—worth $90,000.

Poor Soils

are made richer and more productive and rich soils retain their crop-producing powers, by the use of fertilizers with a liberal percentage of

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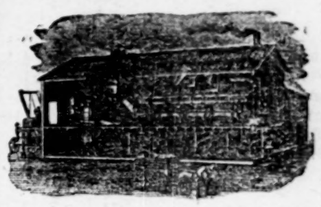

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(PUT UP IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES)
A substitute for and superior to mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain-allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "it is the best of all of your preparations." Price 15 cts., at all druggists or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail. No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries on it a label, as otherwise it is not genuine. CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO., 17 State Street, NEW YORK CITY.

SAW MILLS Our Latest Improved Circular Saw Mills, with Hege's Universal Log Beams, Rectilinear, Simultaneous Set Works and the Heacock-King Variable Feed Works are unexcelled for ACCURACY, SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY AND EASE OF OPERATION. Write for full descriptive circulars. Manufactured by the SALEM IRON WORKS, Winston-Salem, N.C.

So. 9.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

Mexico, D. F.

"Mexico, D. F.," as the postmark on all Mexican postal matter reads, means "District Federal," or Federal District, and corresponds to our Washington, D. C.

An oil-propelled motor railroad coach is in course of construction for the Great Northern Railroad of Great Britain.

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GET IT OUT OF YOUR SYSTEM NOW.
Rheumacide
Will do the work quickly, effectively and without any injury to the digestive organs. In fact, it will leave you in much better condition every way, for it cleanses the blood of poisonous lactic and uric acids that cause rheumatism, kidney troubles, indigestion, boils, chronic constipation and catarrh, and the germs that leave one an easy prey to malaria and contagious blood poison. It is not only the greatest blood purifier, but hundreds of relieved sufferers testify that it does one thing that no other remedy does—
CURES RHEUMATISM.
"GETS AT THE JOINTS FROM THE INSIDE."
AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

A Frenchman has invented a trackless train. Which means that when you hear the whistle or bell there would be no means of telling whether you were in the way until you had been run over, remarks the Memphis News. We believe in tracks for trains. Nobody would feel safe with locomotives roaming around the country with no chance for the pedestrian to discover whether he was on the track or not. Bother that Frenchman. He means mischief.

ATLANTIC AND N. C. R. R. CO.

Time Table No. 28, to take effect Sunday, November 9th, 1902, at 7:05 a. m., Eastern Standard Time. Supersedes Time Table No. 27, of June 8, 1902.

1 Pass. Daily 1st c	3 Pass. Daily 1st c	STATIONS	4 Pass. Daily 1st c.	6 Pass. Daily 1st c.
A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
8 00	3 30	Lv Goldsboro Ar	11 05	8 30
f 8 13	f 3 50	Best's	10 48	f 8 08
f 8 24	f 3 59	LaGrange	10 32	7 57
f 8 37	f 4 10	Falling Creek	10 22	f 7 47
8 43	4 22 Ar	Kinston Lv	10 12	7 37
		Kinston Ar		
f 9 02	f 4 36	June Caswell	9 50	f 7 25
9 13	4 43 Ar	Dover Lv	9 42	7 17
		Dover Ar	9 40	
		Hines Siding		
9 30	5 03	Core Creek	9 20	7 00
9 50	5 19	Tuscarora	9 20	6 50
f 9 56	f 5 25	Clark's Neuse Crossing	9 13	f 6 43
10 10	5 40 Ar	New Bern Lv	9 00	6 30
	5 50 Lv	New Bern Ar	8 37	
	6 02	James City		
	f 6 16	Riverdale	8 18	f
	f 6 18	Croatan	8 09	f
	6 30	Havelock	8 00	
	6 49	Newport	7 46	
	f 6 49	Wildwood	7 39	f
	f 6 54	Atlantic	7 35	f
	7 05	Morehead City	7 27	
		Ar Atlantic Hotel Lv		
	7 15 Ar	M. City Depot Lv	7 05	
A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.

Train No. 9, freight, leaves Newbern at 1 00 pm, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, second-class.
Train No. 10, freight, arrives at Newbern at 10 45 am, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, second-class.
f Stop on signal.

B. L. DILL, Gen. Supt. B. A. NEWLAND, Master of Trains.
J. O. LEWIS, Chief Dispatcher.

Atlantic Coast Line.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

Dated May 5th, 1902.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

	No. 23. Daily. ex Sun. A.M.	No. 35. Daily. P.M.	No. 103. Daily. P.M.	No. 41. Daily. A.M.
Lv Weldon	11 50	9 38	.....	.....
Ar Rocky Mount	1 00	10 32	.....	.....
	P.M.			
Lv Tarboro	12 22	....	7 22	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 02	7 52	5 41
Lv Wilson	1 59	11 10	8 31	6 26
Lv Selma	2 55	11 59	....	.....
Lv Fayetteville	4 30	1 20	....	.....
Ar Florence	7 35	3 20	....	.....
	P.M.	A.M.		
Ar Goldsboro	....	....	9 20	.....
Lv Goldsboro	....	....	....	7 31
Lv Magnolia	....	....	....	8 31
Ar Wilmington	....	....	....	10 10
			P.M.	A.M.

Train No. 49 daily, leaves Rocky Mount at 12 52 p. m., Wilson 2 40 p m, Goldsboro 3 10 p m, Magnolia 4 25 p m, arrives Wilmington 6 p m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78. Daily. ex. Sun.	No. 102. Daily.	No. 32. Daily.	No. 44 Daily.
	A.M.		P.M.	
Lv Florence	10 05	....	8 05	.....
Lv Fayetteville	12 40	....	10 09	.....
Lv Selma	2 10	....	11 25	.....
Ar Wilson	2 57	....	12 07	.....
			A.M.	P.M.
Lv Wilmington	....	....	....	7 05
Lv Magnolia	....	....	....	8 32
Lv Goldsboro	....	7 35	....	9 30
	P.M.	....	A.M.	P.M.
Lv Wilson	2 35	8 20	11 34	10 48
Ar Rocky Mount	3 30	9 00	12 10	11 24
Ar Tarboro	....	9 34	....	.....
Lv Tarboro	2 31	....	....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	3 50	....	12 43	.....
Ar Weldon	4 53	....	1 57	.....
	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.

Train No, 48, daily, leaves Wilmington 9 05 a m, Magnolia 10 58 a m, Goldsboro 12 26 a m, Wilson 1 18 p m, and arrives at Rocky Mount at 1 58 p m.

Yadkin Division Main Line—Train leaves Wilmington, 9:10 a. m., arrives Fayetteville 12:20 p. m., leaves Fayetteville 12:42 p. m. arrives Sanford 1:3[illegible] p. m. Returning leaves Sanford 3:0[illegible] p. m., arrive Fayetteville 4:20 p. m. leave Fayetteville 4:30 p. m., arrive Wilmington 7:15 p. m.

Bennettsville Branch—Train leaves Bennettsville 8:10 a. m., Maxton 9:05 a. m., Red Springs, 9:32 a. m., Parkton 10:41 a. m., Hope Mills 10:55 a. m., arrive Fayetteville 11:10. Returning leaves Fayetteville 4:45 p. m., Hope Mills 5:00 p. m., Red Springs 5:43 p. m., Maxton 6:16 p. m., arrives Bennettsville 7:15 p. m.

Connections at Fayetteville with train No. 78 at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railway, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line and Southern Railway, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:15 p. m., Halifax 3:29 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 4:10 p. m., Greenville 5:47 p. m., Kinston 6:45 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7:30 a. m., Greenville 8:30 a. m., arriving Halifax at 11:05 a. m., Weldon 11:20 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:30 a.m., and 1:45 p. m., arrive Parmele 8:55 a. m., and 3:10 p. m., returning leave Parmele 9:15 a. m. and 5:22 p. m., arrive Washington 10:35 a. m. and 6:15 p. m., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 4:35 p. m., Sunday, 4:35 p. m., arrives Plymouth 6:35 p. m., 6:30 p. m. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday 7:30 a. m., and Sunday 9:00 a. m., arrives Tarboro 9:55 a. m., 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday 5:00 a. m., arriving Smithfield 6:10 a. m., returning leaves Smithfield 7:00 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 8:25 a. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount 9:30 a. m., 4:00 p. m., arrive Nashville 10:20 a. m., 4:23 p.m., Spring Hope 11:00 a. m., 4:45 p. m. Returning leave Spring Hope 11:20 a. m., 5:15 p. m., Nashville 11:45 a. m., 5:4[illegible] p. m., arrive at Rocky Mount 12:10 p. m., 6:20 p. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 8:30 a. m. and 4:15 pp. m. Returning leaves Clinton at 7:00 a. m., and 10:00 p. m.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond.

W. J. CRAIG,
General Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l. Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.